FluWatch

Public Health Agency of Canada | Agence de la santé publique du Canada

July 17 to August 13, 2016 (Weeks 29-32)

Overall Summary

- Overall, influenza activity is at interseasonal levels with all regions of Canada reporting low to no influenza activity.
- Influenza A was the most common influenza virus circulating in weeks 29-32.
- No influenza outbreaks have been reported since week 22 (beginning of June).
- Nine hospitalizations were reported in weeks 29-32, all in adults over the age of 45.
- For more information on the flu, see our Flu(influenza) web page.

If you are a primary health care practitioner (General Practitioner, Nurse Practitioner or Registered Nurse) interested in becoming a FluWatch sentinel for the 2016-17 influenza season, please contact us at FluWatch@phac-aspc.gc.ca.

Influenza/Influenza-like Illness (ILI) Activity (geographic spread)

In week 32, the majority of regions in Canada reported no influenza activity. Sporadic activity was reported in a total four regions across four provinces (BC, AB, ON, and NS).

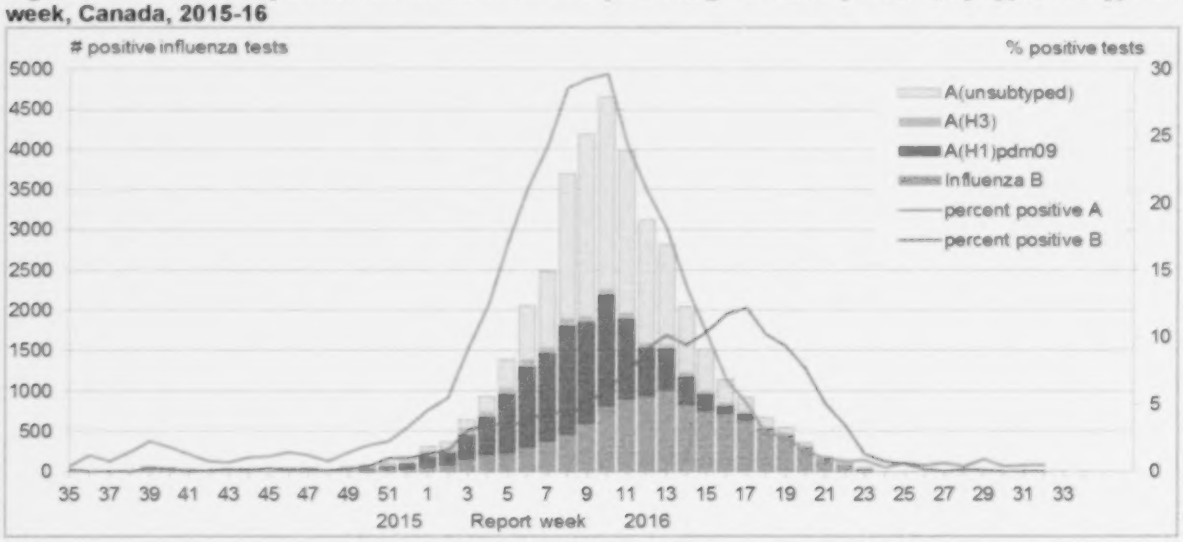
Figure 1 – Map of overall influenza/ILI activity level by province and territory, Canada, Week 32

Note: Influenza/ILI activity levels, as represented on this map, are assigned and reported by Provincial and Territorial Ministries of Health, based on laboratory confirmations, sentinel ILI rates and reported outbreaks. Please refer to detailed definitions at the end of the report. Maps from previous weeks, including any retrospective updates, are available in the mapping feature found in the Weekly Influenza Reports.

Laboratory Confirmed Influenza Detections

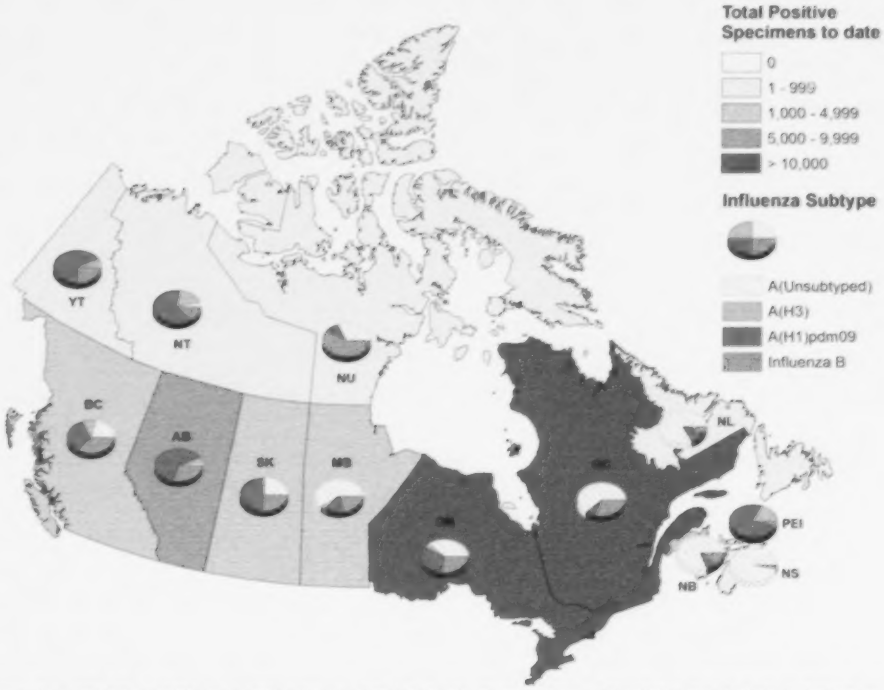
In weeks 29-32, the percentage of tests positive for influenza remained at interseasonal levels, ranging from 1.1% in week 29 to 0.5% in week 32.

Figure 2 – Number of positive influenza tests and percentage of tests positive, by type, subtype and report week, Canada, 2015-16



Nationally in weeks 29-32, there were 40 positive influenza tests reported. Influenza A accounted for the majority of influenza detections, representing 88% of detections in weeks 29-32. Overall in week 32, laboratory detections of influenza were low across Canada. Eight regions (SK, MB, NB, PE, NL, YT, NT and NU) reporting no influenza detections. To date, 72% of influenza detections have been influenza A and among those subtyped, the vast majority have been influenza A(H1N1) [91% (11079/12234)].

Figure 3 – Cumulative numbers of positive influenza specimens by type/subtype and province, Canada, 2015-16



Note: Specimens from NT, YT, and NU are sent to reference laboratories in other provinces. Cumulative data include updates to previous weeks.

To date this season, detailed information on age and type/subtype has been received for 33,527 cases. Children and teenagers (0-19yrs) accounted for 48% of influenza B cases and one third of all influenza cases. Children and teenagers (0-19yrs), young adults (20-44yrs) and middle-aged adults (45-64yrs) accounted for approximately an equal proportion of influenza A(H1N1) cases.

Table 1 – Weekly and cumulative numbers of positive influenza specimens by type, subtype and age-group reported through case-based laboratory reporting[1], Canada, 2015-16

Age groups (years)	Weeks (July 17, 2016 to August 13, 2016)					Cumulative (August 30, 2015 to August 13, 2016)						
	Influenza A				B	Influenza A				B	Influenza A and B	
	A Total	A(H1) pdm09	A(H3)	A (UnS)[3]	Total	A Total	A(H1) pdm09	A(H3)	A (UnS)[3]	Total	#	%
<5						4544	1720	77	2747	1774	6318	19%
5-19						2414	1027	104	1283	2705	5119	15%
20-44		Supressed due to small values				5835	2770	168	2897	2208	8043	24%
45-64						6428	2813	208	3407	1111	7539	22%
65+						4896	1634	455	2807	1612	6508	19%
Total						24117	9964	1012	13141	9410	33527	100%
Percentage[2]						72%	41%	4%	54%	28%		

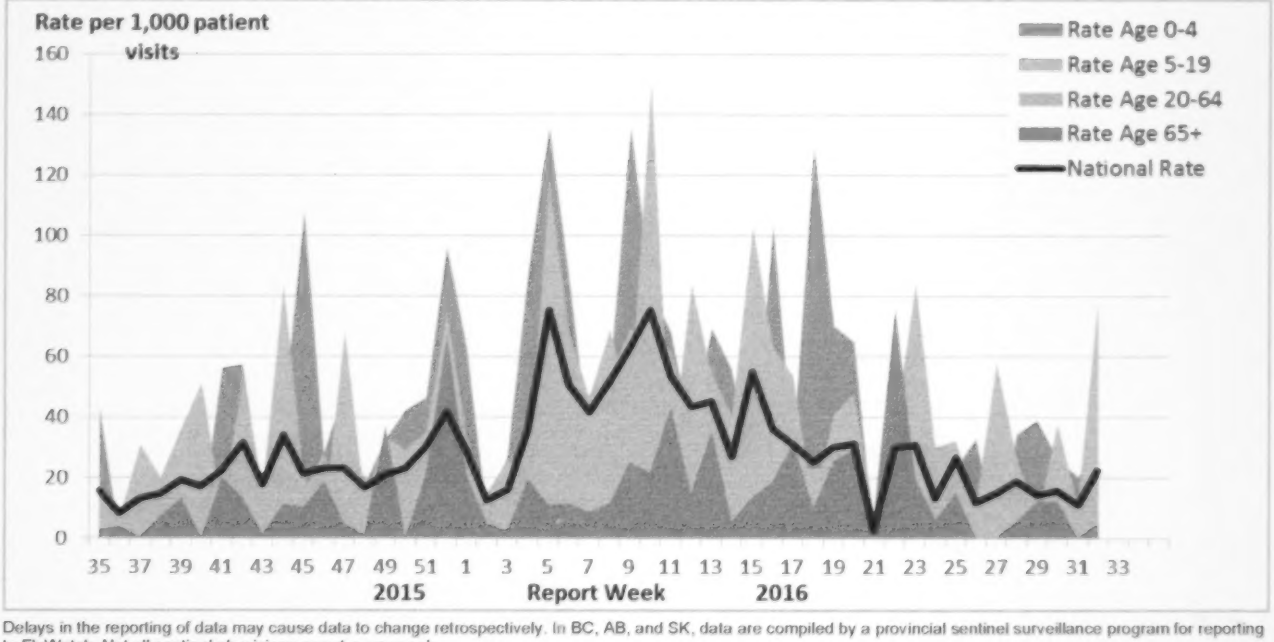
[1]Table 1 includes specimens for which demographic information was reported. These represent a subset of all positive influenza cases reported.
[2]Percentage of tests positive for sub-types of influenza A are a percentage of all influenza A detections.
[3]UnS: unsubtyped: The specimen was typed as influenza A, but no result for subtyping was available.
x - Suppressed to prevent residual disclosure.

For data on other respiratory virus detections see the Respiratory Virus Detections in Canada Report on the Public Health Agency of Canada website.

Influenza-like Illness Consultation Rate

The national ILI consultation rate increased from previous weeks from 14.4 per 1,000 patient visits in week 29, to 22.5 per 1,000 patient visits in week 32. In week 32, the highest ILI consultation rate was found in the 5-19 years age group (79.8 per 1,000) and the lowest was found in the 65+ years age group (4.6 per 1,000) (Figure 4).

Figure 4 – Influenza-like illness (ILI) consultation rates by age group and week, Canada, 2015-16

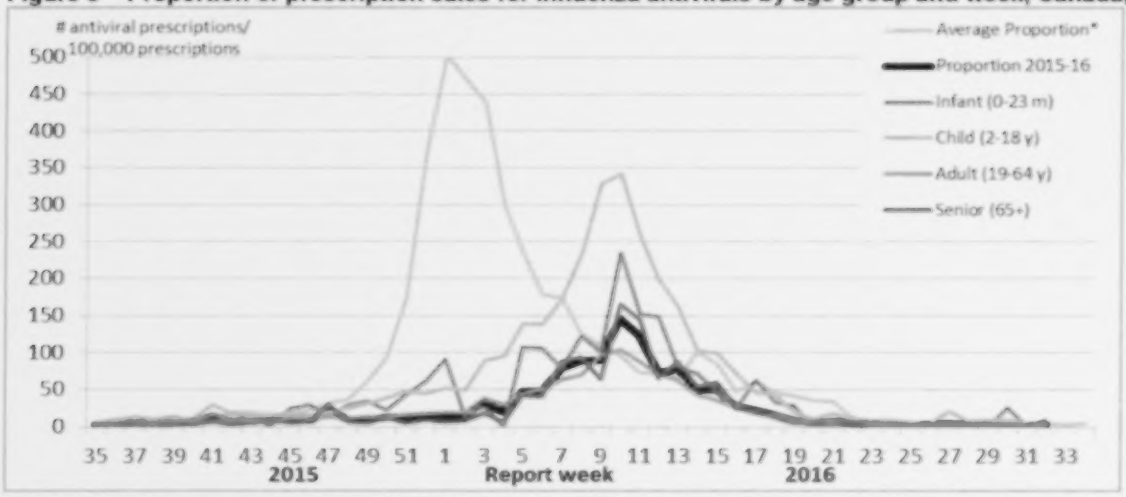


Delays in the reporting of data may cause data to change retrospectively. In BC, AB, and SK, data are compiled by a provincial sentinel surveillance program for reporting to FluWatch. Not all sentinel physicians report every week.

Pharmacy Surveillance

In weeks 29-32, the proportion of prescriptions for antivirals remained steady ranging from 2.7 antiviral prescriptions per 100,000 total prescriptions in week 29 to 2.3 prescriptions per 100,000 total prescriptions in week 32. The rates in weeks 29-32 were lower than their five year historical averages.

Figure 5 – Proportion of prescription sales for influenza antivirals by age group and week, Canada, 2015-16



Note: Pharmacy sales data are provided to the Public Health Agency of Canada by Rx Canada Inc. and sourced from major retail drug chains representing over 3,000 stores nationwide (excluding Nunavut) in 85% of Health Regions. Data provided include the number of new antiviral prescriptions (for Tamiflu [oseltamivir] and Relenza [zanamivir]) and the total number of new prescriptions dispensed by Province/Territory and age group.

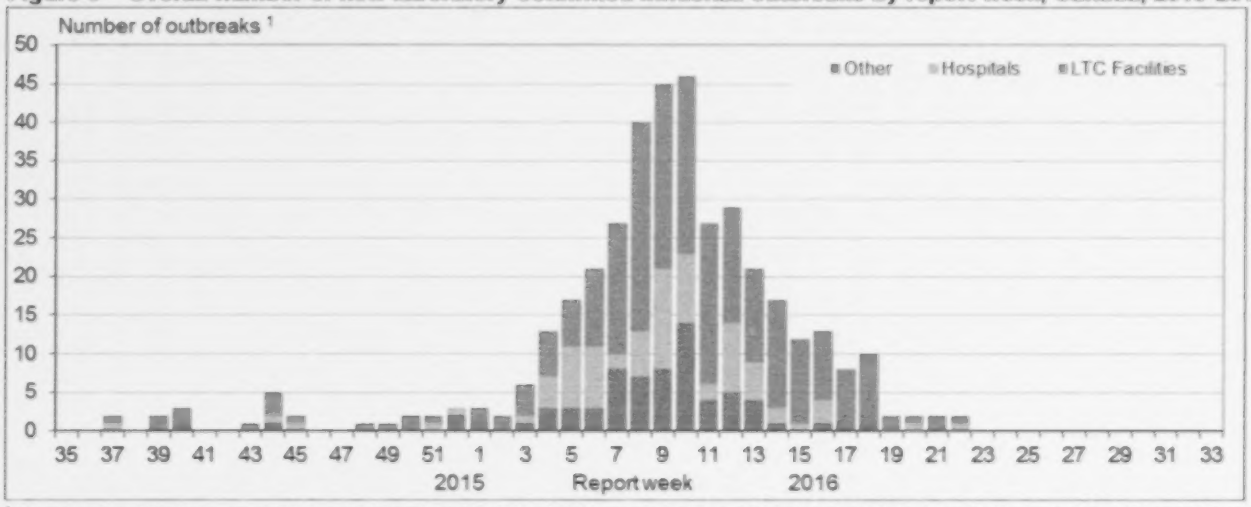
*The average weekly proportion includes data from April 2011 to March 2015.

Influenza Outbreak Surveillance

In weeks 29-32, no new laboratory confirmed influenza outbreaks were reported.

To date this season, 428 outbreaks have been reported. By week 32 in the 2014-15 season, 1,734 outbreaks had been reported, and in the 2013-14 season, 269 outbreaks had been reported.

Figure 6 – Overall number of new laboratory-confirmed influenza outbreaks by report week, Canada, 2015-2016



[1]All provinces and territories except NU report influenza outbreaks in long-term care facilities. All provinces and territories with the exception of NU and QC report outbreaks in hospitals. Outbreaks of influenza or influenza-like-illness in other facilities are reported to FluWatch but reporting varies between jurisdictions. Outbreak definitions are included at the end of this report.

Sentinel Hospital Influenza Surveillance

Pediatric Influenza Hospitalizations and Deaths

In weeks 29-32, no laboratory-confirmed influenza-associated pediatric (≤16 years of age) hospitalizations were reported by the Immunization Monitoring Program Active (IMPACT) network (Figure 7).

A total of 227 intensive care unit (ICU) admissions have been reported this season. Children aged 2 to 9 years accounted for 54% of ICU admissions. A total of 157 ICU cases (68%) reported at least one underlying condition or comorbidity. Eight influenza-associated deaths have been reported.

To date this season, 1,363 hospitalizations have been reported by the IMPACT network: 903 cases (66%) were due to influenza A and 460 cases (34%) were due to influenza B. This season's count of pediatric hospitalizations is nearly double that reported up to week 32 in the 2014-15 season (N=714). The current year total number of cases also exceeds the total number of cases reported in the past five seasons.

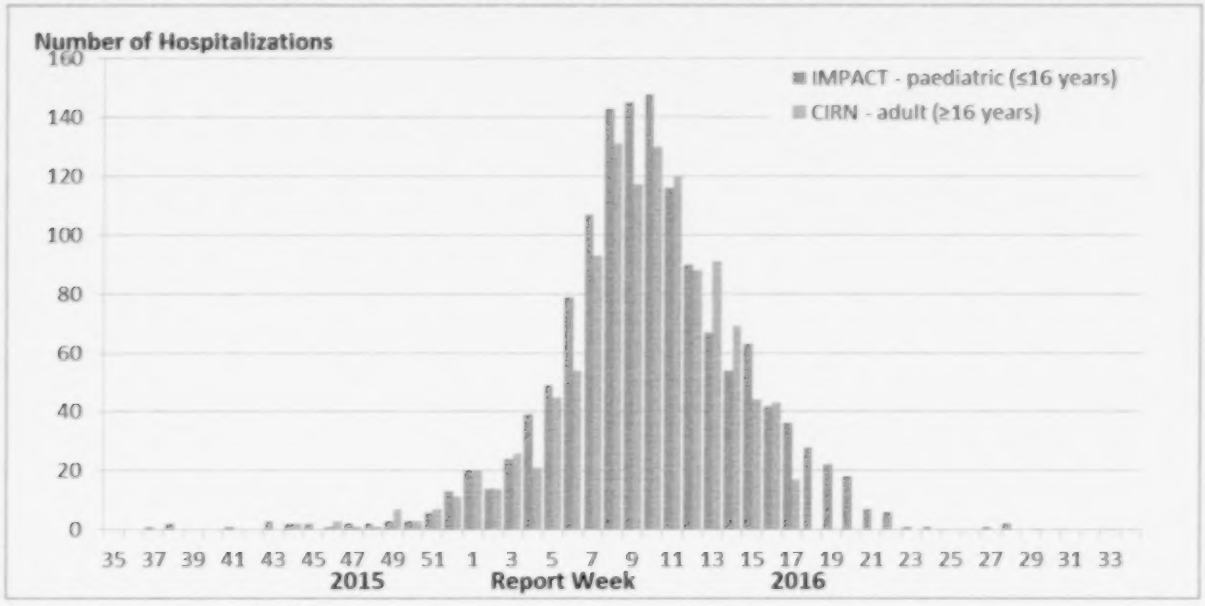
Table 2 – Cumulative numbers of pediatric hospitalizations (≤16 years of age) with influenza reported by the IMPACT network, Canada, 2015-16*

Age Groups	Cumulative (30 Aug. 2015 to 13 Aug. 2016)					
	Influenza A				Influenza B	Influenza A and B (#(%))
	A Total	A(H1) pdm09	A(H3)	A (UnS)	B Total	
0-5m	>120	33	<5	87	40	164 (12%)
6-23m	280	80	7	193	98	378 (28%)
2-4y	259	80	5	174	118	377 (28%)
5-9y	>181	49	<5	132	145	327 (24%)
10-16y	>54	18	<5	36	59	117 (9%)
Total	903	260	21	622	460	1363 (100%)

x - Suppressed to prevent residual disclosure

*Not included in Table 2 are two IMPACT cases that were due to co-infections of influenza A and B.

Figure 7 – Number of hospitalized cases of influenza reported by sentinel hospital networks, by week, Canada, 2015-16, pediatric and adult hospitalizations (≤16 years of age, IMPACT; ≥16 years of age, CIRN-SOS)*



*Not included in Figure 7 are two IMPACT cases that were due to co-infections of influenza A and B.

Adult Influenza Hospitalizations and Deaths

Surveillance for the 2015-2016 influenza season ended on April 30th, 2016 (week 20).

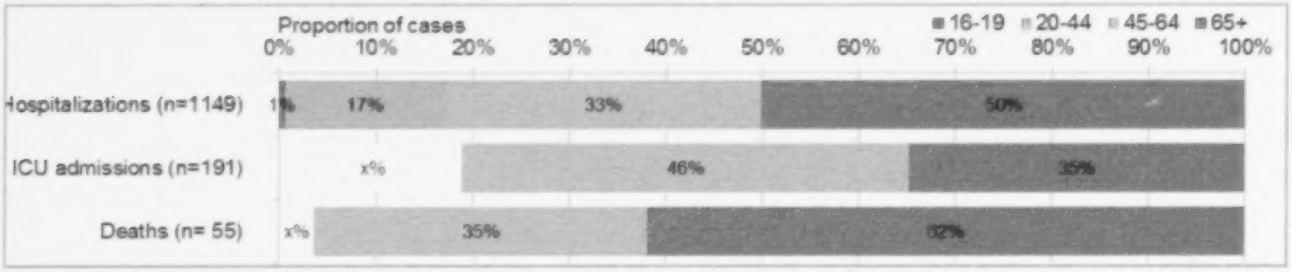
For the 2015-16 season, 1,153 hospitalizations have been reported by CIRN-SOS (Table 3). The majority of hospitalized cases were due to influenza A (81%) and the largest reported proportion was among adults ≥65 years of age (50%). One hundred and ninety-one intensive care unit (ICU) admissions have been reported of which 132 admissions reported at least one underlying condition or comorbidity. A total of 55 deaths have been reported this season with the majority of deaths reported in adults ≥65 years of age (62%).

Table 3 – Cumulative numbers of adult hospitalizations (≥16 years of age) with influenza reported by CIRN-SOS, Canada, 2015-16

Age groups (years)	Cumulative (Nov. 1, 2015 to Apr. 30, 2016)					
	Influenza A				B	Influenza A and B
	A Total	A(H1) pdm09	A(H3)	A(UnS)	Total	# (%)
16-20	x	<5	0	<5	<5	x
20-44	144	50	<5	x	46	190 (16%)
45-64	331	105	<5	x	46	377 (33%)
65+	452	125	24	303	123	575 (50%)
Unknown	<5	x	0	<5	<5	<5
Total	934	285	28	621	219	1153
%	81%	31%	3%	66%	19%	100%

x - Suppressed to prevent residual disclosure

Figure 8 – Percentage of hospitalizations, ICU admissions and deaths with influenza reported by age group (≥16 year of age), CIRN-SOS, Canada 2015-16*



Note: The number of hospitalizations reported through CIRN-SOS and IMPACT represents a subset of all influenza-associated adult and pediatric hospitalizations in Canada. Delays in the reporting of data may cause data to change retrospectively.

*Age was unknown for <5 cases.

x - Suppressed to prevent residual disclosure

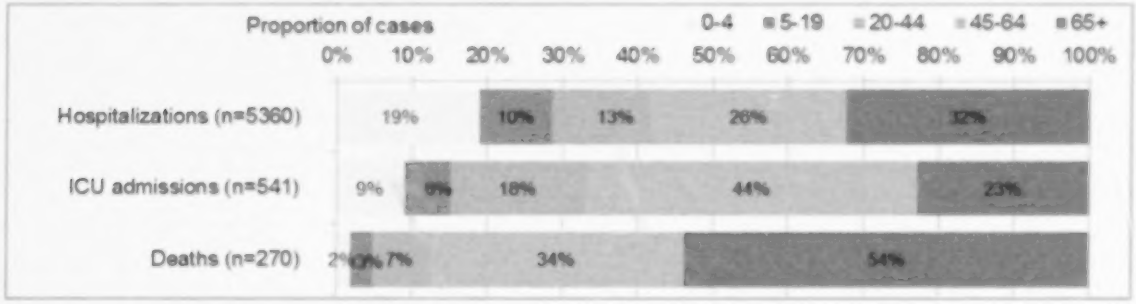
Provincial/Territorial Influenza Hospitalizations and Deaths

In weeks 29-32, a total of nine hospitalizations were reported by participating provinces and territories*. All hospitalizations were reported in adults over the age of 45.

Since the start of the 2015-16 season, 5,360 laboratory-confirmed influenza-associated hospitalizations have been reported. A total of 4,165 hospitalizations (78%) were due to influenza A and 1,195 (22%) were due to influenza B. Of the 541 ICU admissions reported, 478 (88%) were due to influenza A. A total of 270 deaths have been reported; all but 42 were associated with influenza A.

Overall this season, hospitalizations have been reported more frequently among adults ≥65 years of age. The largest proportion of ICU admissions was reported in adults 45-64years of age and the highest proportion of fatal cases was reported in adults ≥65 years of age (Figure 9). Pediatric (0-19 years) accounted for 29% of all hospitalizations and 5% of all deaths reported to date this season. Similar to findings from the IMPACT network, there have been more pediatric hospitalizations reported to date compared to the year-end totals in each of the previous four influenza seasons.

Figure 9 – Percentage of hospitalizations, ICU admissions and deaths with influenza reported by age group, Canada 2015-16



* Note: Influenza-associated hospitalizations are not reported to PHAC by the following Provinces and Territory: BC, NU, and QC. Only hospitalizations that require intensive medical care are reported by SK. ICU admissions are not distinguished among hospital admissions reported from ON. Data may also include cases reported by the IMPACT and CIRN-SOS networks. The number of new influenza-associated hospitalizations and deaths reported for the current week may include cases from ON that occurred in previous weeks, as a result of retrospective updates to the cumulative total. It is important to note that the hospitalization or death does not have to be attributable to influenza, a positive laboratory test is sufficient for reporting.

See additional data on Reported Influenza Hospitalizations and Deaths in Canada: 2011-12 to 2015-16 on the Public Health Agency of Canada website.

Influenza Strain Characterizations

During the 2015-16 influenza season, the National Microbiology Laboratory (NML) has characterized 2,987 influenza viruses [250 A(H3N2), 1,487 A(H1N1) and 1,250 influenza B].

Influenza A (H3N2): When tested by hemagglutination inhibition (HI) assays, 80 A(H3N2) viruses were antigenically characterized as A/Switzerland/9715293/2013-like using antiserum raised against cell-propagated A/Switzerland/9715293/2013.

Sequence analysis was done on 170 A(H3N2) viruses. All viruses belonged to a genetic group for which most viruses were antigenically related to A/Switzerland/9715293/2013. A/Switzerland/9715293/2013 is the A(H3N2) component of the 2015-16 Northern Hemisphere's vaccine.

Influenza A (H1N1): All of the 1,486 A(H1N1) viruses characterized were antigenically similar to A/California/7/2009, the A(H1N1) component of the 2015-16 influenza vaccine.

Influenza B: A total of 262 influenza B viruses characterized were antigenically similar to the vaccine strain B/Phuket/3073/2013. A total of 988 influenza B viruses were characterized as B/Brisbane/60/2008-like, one of the influenza B components of the 2015-16 Northern Hemisphere quadrivalent influenza vaccine.

The NML receives a proportion of the influenza positive specimens from provincial laboratories for strain characterization and antiviral resistance testing. Characterization data reflect the results HI testing compared to the reference influenza strains recommended by WHO.

Antiviral Resistance

During the 2015-16 season, the National Microbiology Laboratory (NML) has tested 2,195 influenza viruses for resistance to oseltamivir, 2,196 influenza viruses for resistance to zanamivir and 1,754 influenza viruses for resistance to amantadine. All but 10 tested viruses were sensitive to oseltamivir. The 10 H1N1 viruses resistant to oseltamivir had a H275Y mutation. All viruses tested for resistance were sensitive to zanamivir. All but two influenza A viruses were resistant to amantadine (Table 4).

Table 4 – Antiviral resistance by influenza virus type and subtype, Canada, 2015-16

Virus type and subtype	Oseltamivir		Zanamivir		Amantadine	
	# tested	# resistant (%)	# tested	# resistant (%)	# tested	# resistant (%)
A (H3N2)	202	0 (0%)	203	0 (0%)	253	252 (99.6%)
A (H1N1)	1154	10 (0.9%)	1154	0 (0%)	1501	1500 (99.9%)
B	839	(0%)	839	0 (0%)	NA[1]	NA[1]
TOTAL	2195	10 (0.5%)	2196	0 (0%)	1754	1752 (99.9%)

[1]NA: Not Applicable

International Influenza Reports

World Health Organization influenza update
World Health Organization FluNet
WHO Influenza at the human-animal interface
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention seasonal influenza report
European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control - epidemiological data
South Africa Influenza surveillance report
New Zealand Public Health Surveillance
Australia Influenza Report
Pan-American Health Organization Influenza Situation Report

FluWatch Definitions for the 2015-2016 Season

Abbreviations: Newfoundland/Labrador (NL), Prince Edward Island (PE), New Brunswick (NB), Nova Scotia (NS), Quebec (QC), Ontario (ON), Manitoba (MB), Saskatchewan (SK), Alberta (AB), British Columbia (BC), Yukon (YT), Northwest Territories (NT), Nunavut (NU).

Influenza-like-illness (ILI): Acute onset of respiratory illness with fever and cough and with one or more of the following - sore throat, arthralgia, myalgia, or prostration which is likely due to influenza. In children under 5, gastrointestinal symptoms may also be present. In patients under 5 or 65 and older, fever may not be prominent.

ILI/Influenza outbreaks

Schools: Greater than 10% absenteeism (or absenteeism that is higher (e.g. >5-10%) than expected level as determined by school or public health authority) which is likely due to ILI. Note: it is recommended that ILI school outbreaks be laboratory confirmed at the beginning of influenza season as it may be the first indication of community transmission in an area.
Hospitals and residential institutions: two or more cases of ILI within a seven-day period, including at least one laboratory confirmed case. Residential institutions include but not limited to long-term care facilities (LTCF) and prisons.
Workplace: Greater than 10% absenteeism on any day which is most likely due to ILI.
Other settings: two or more cases of ILI within a seven-day period, including at least one laboratory confirmed case; i.e. closed communities.
Note that reporting of outbreaks of influenza/ILI from different types of facilities differs between jurisdictions.

Influenza/ILI Activity Levels

1 = **No activity:** no laboratory-confirmed influenza detections in the reporting week, however, sporadically occurring ILI may be reported
2 = **Sporadic:** sporadically occurring ILI and lab confirmed influenza detection(s) with **no outbreaks** detected within the influenza surveillance region†
3 = **Localized:** (1) evidence of increased ILI* ;
(2) lab confirmed influenza detection(s);
(3) **outbreaks** in schools, hospitals, residential institutions and/or other types of facilities occurring in **less than 50% of the influenza surveillance region**†
4 = **Widespread:** (1) evidence of increased ILI*;
(2) lab confirmed influenza detection(s);
(3) **outbreaks** in schools, hospitals, residential institutions and/or other types of facilities occurring **in greater than or equal to 50% of the influenza surveillance region**†

Note: ILI data may be reported through sentinel physicians, emergency room visits or health line telephone calls.
** More than just sporadic as determined by the provincial/territorial epidemiologist.*
† Influenza surveillance regions within the province or territory as defined by the provincial/territorial epidemiologist.

We would like to thank all the Fluwatch surveillance partners who are participating in this year's influenza surveillance program.
This report is available on the Government of Canada Influenza webpage under Weekly influenza reports.
Ce rapport est disponible dans les deux langues officielles.